

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
 The Daily (including Sunday) \$10.00
 The Sunday (including 24 Pages) 2.00
 The Weekly (12 Pages) 1.00
 All Editions Sent Postpaid.

VOLUNTEER contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.
 Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
 INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION.
 Will be delivered to any address in the city at
 TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION
 SE A YEAR.
 SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., NOVEMBER 18, 1890.

Mr. Grady and Governor Gordon.
 We dislike very much to get into a controversy over a matter which we would much prefer had been kept from the public.

The enemies of THE CONSTITUTION, however, restless in their eagerness to attack us, forced us against our will to give expression in Sunday's paper to the reason governing our attitude on the senatorial question, which, until within the past few days, has been one of indifference to Governor Gordon's candidacy. We did not attack him, nor will we, further than is necessary to defend our position, and under no circumstances could we be induced to attack his honor or his integrity, as did some of those who, now for him, were leading the campaign against him four years ago.

THE CONSTITUTION reiterates the statement that General Gordon's treatment of Mr. Grady was such as to justify our refusal to espouse his cause now. We do not blame anybody else for so doing, and simply exercise the right we have of controlling our own position on the premises.

As some question has been raised, however, as to whether or not Governor Gordon's treatment of Mr. Grady was such as to warrant his former colleagues' refusal to overlook it, it may be well to emphasize what was said in last Sunday's CONSTITUTION concerning the matter.

Mr. W. S. Grady, brother of Henry Grady, writes:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: On my return from the west after brother's death, I had occasion to look over his papers to call up his family history. In the relations existing between Governor Gordon and himself prior to his death, I furnished the correspondence to THE CONSTITUTION to be used as far as fit. I endorse every word of the editorial in Sunday's CONSTITUTION, and speak knowingly when I say that every other member of his family endorses it. Re-spectfully, W. S. GRADY.

Mr. J. R. Holliday, who for five years was Mr. Grady's private secretary, and was thrown more intimately with him than with any other living man, writes:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: While your editorial in Sunday's paper shows that General Gordon was not a friend to Mr. Grady, it does not make the case against him as strong as the facts warrant. As Mr. Grady's private secretary, and as one who had been with him for nearly five years before his death, I know whereof I speak when I say that Governor Gordon's conduct hurt him more than the outside world ever knew.

After the tremendous effort by which he elected General Gordon to the gubernatorial chair, he believed, and he had a right to believe, that he could make him a great man. He was greatly deceived in this belief, but the pain caused to his great and noble heart will never be known save to a very few intimate friends with whom he talked on the matter. The privacy of his room he has talked to me of his work for General Gordon, and of how he had turned against him, and how he was continually rebuking the very men who wereounding him then, and who continued to bound him to the very hour of his death.

When Mr. Grady was making up the party which was to accompany him to Boston on the last trip he ever made, some one who was unfamiliar with the state of affairs suggested that he invite the general. Mr. Grady replied with a smile: "If he were the last man in Atlanta," General Gordon's conduct towards Mr. Grady was a thorn in his side which lasted not only while he lived, but which went down with him to the very grave.

Mr. William M. Howard, brother-in-law of Mr. Grady, writes:

EDITOR CONSTITUTION: By reason of the family relations between Mr. Grady and myself, I have, for several years, that relation being kindly and close, I was familiar with his correspondence and feelings on such matters as concerned himself. The question in issue made by THE CONSTITUTION, and joined by the Journal, without the suggestion of any member of Mr. Grady's family, presents so far as I am concerned the noted question: "Was the relation between Governor Gordon and Mr. Grady kindly and close?" If of Mr. Grady's death, and why not? I know that it was kindly and close, because of what Mr. Grady thought Governor Gordon's ungrateful treatment of him. The specifications of ingratitude have substantially been covered in THE CONSTITUTION's editorial. Whether they are sufficient to justify Mr. Grady's conduct of himself, I do not know. At Mr. Grady's funeral, they felt it poor duty for the wrongs the governor did Mr. Grady while living. WILLIAM M. HOWARD.

THE CONSTITUTION regrets very much that this discussion has been made necessary. We refused to make these disclosures before because we were in hope that it could be avoided, but Governor Gordon's advisers, in their merciless determination to do everything possible to injure THE CONSTITUTION and those connected with it, have pursued such a course as to render it necessary for us to say what has been said.

If the ability of Georgia's representation in the senate depended on General Gordon's return, we would not hesitate to urge it, laying aside all other considerations, but we do not believe this to be the case. Georgia's senatorial timber is by no means so scarce, and all other things being equal, we do not hesitate to say that THE CONSTITUTION's attitude will be governed with the past in view.

If Governor Gordon's claims for the position were such as to make it a public duty to support him, we would promptly subordinate all other considerations to

that end. But we don't believe that the present emergency demands this sacrifice.

John Sherman on Free Coinage.
 There is nothing more astonishing than the flippant and off-hand manner in which the so-called republican statesmen discuss the silver question. Take John Sherman as an instance. He is a leading republican. He has been secretary of the treasury, and he is supposed to be a great financier. According to the Washington correspondent of THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE, Sherman is very much interested in the possible financial results of the recent republican defeat, and, in "discussing" the matter, remarked that he presumed the silver men would insist on free coinage. The correspondent goes on to quote what John Sherman said:

"They may do it at this session," said the senator, "but I regard it as very unlikely that the house will do it. They will probably wait for legislation. The present purchase of four and one-half million ounces of silver monthly is very satisfactory. We might as well offset the retirement of our bank circulation, which is \$30,000,000 a year, from that source as from any other. Free coinage, however, is a different matter. The effect of that will be to lower the price of silver bullion, and also drive gold practically out of the market."

"Why should the silver men desire free coinage if the effect would cheapen the price?" "They don't think so," Senator Sherman replied. "They believe it would enhance the value. Maybe it would, but it is an obvious fact that silver bullion is seven or eight per cent lower today than it was before the elections."

Now, this is the sort of talk that flows from a great republican statesman, so-called, a man who is supposed to know all about financial matters. This statesman goes so far as to say that the effect of free coinage would be to lower the price of silver bullion, and he goes on to prove it by saying that silver bullion is "seven or eight per cent lower today than it was before the elections."

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

But it is unfortunate that we have on our books a statute which is subject to so much misunderstanding. It should be revised or amended.

GENERAL SHERMAN says he would rather talk into his bootleg than into a telephone.

THE OLD red bandana doesn't fade.

It is about time for Ward McAllister to announce in the papers that he has been duck-shooting with Vanderbilt's butler.

STANLEY's red rear guard seems to have been a mixture of circus and saturnalia. The fact that Stanley survived his rear guard shows what a strong constitution he has.

It is said that Mr. Blaine is hustling around for the purpose of inaugurating free trade with the countries. This will give Mr. McKinley a chance to reciprocate by smashing his beaver against the wall when he hears of it.

SPAKERS ARE allowed great latitude in their remarks. The democratic speaker in the next house will recognize Reed as "the gentleman from Maine," and, although the phrase will be purely Pickwickian, nobody will laugh out loud and many of the newspaper reporters will notice it.

RUSSELL HARRISON is consoled by the fact that it wasn't his pa's fault, and he is certainly entitled to all the consolation there is in it. Mr. Benjamin Harrison is no more a factor in American politics than our representative at Sitz.

THE DEFEATED candidates should hire hall and take turns at explaining the result.

MR. MCKINLEY evidently thinks that the people of this country are "cheap and ready." And yet, they know what they want.

WHENEVER the republicans are defeated, they set up a great cry for civil service reform.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

THE FOLLOWING information regarding the salaries of some of the clergymen of New York and Brooklyn is believed to be authentic. Dr. H. W. Reed, of Brooklyn, has \$15,000 a year, and his assistant \$6,000. Dr. H. H. Fairbanks, of Grace church, has \$15,000 and a house the rent of which is \$5,000 more; Dr. Greer, of St. Bartholomew's receives \$10,000, and he would realize nothing of it for himself; Dr. Brown, of St. Thomas', has \$15,000; Dr. Rainford, of St. George's, has \$10,000, and like Dr. Greer it is all away. A dozen Episcopal priests receive \$10,000. Dr. Paxton, \$12,000; Dr. Parkhurst, \$8,000; Dr. Taylor, \$15,000. Rev. Robert Colyer, Unitarian, has \$10,000. Dr. Talmage receives \$12,000 from his congregation and double his income in literature and the lecture field. Dr. Abbott is paid \$8,000. The pastor of the largest Methodist church has \$8,000 and rent of a big parsonage, and the Methodist bishop receives \$5,000.

The dime museum submitted bids for the clothes he had worn on the day when Benwell was murdered, and these Birschall coolly knocked down to the highest bidder, getting \$150 for the suit.

Another enterprising showman paid the murderer for the privilege of taking a cast of his head and in now exhibiting a life-size figure of him.

But the length to which people will go in this hunt for the horrible is better illustrated in pictures which have been printed in the newspapers of the swamp where Benwell's body was found.

The relic hunters almost stripped the woods in securing mementoes of the murder, and there is not a tree within 100 yards of the scene which does not bear the scars of the cranks. Names and dates are visible everywhere—they have utilized every inch of space in recording their visits, and the gloomy swamp has been converted into a fashionable resort!

It is a grim and gaudy business. People have crossed the water, coming thousands of miles to get a glimpse of Birschall and the scene where the bloody tragedy was enacted.

The world is full of cranks, and there is no doubt that this horrible fad of worshiping murderers as heroes is, with many, an incentive to commit crime. There should be a law against it. At least, murderers should not be allowed to pass as heroes, or to receive the adulation of these lunatics.

THE STANLEY AFFAIR IN ENGLAND.

Since Stanley's departure from England, a good many rough things have been said about him in public and in private.

A London telegram says:

The suppression of the facts concerning the terrible events in which the rear guard was engaged places the Emin relief committee in a very bad position, and Stanley's succession to a title and other honors will be regarded as hopeless.

THE STANLEY AFFAIR IN ENGLAND.—It was a remarkable circumstance, as far as the expedition in about an equally unfavorable light. The public is thoroughly disengaged with the whole process, and names around which the glamour of romance has hung no longer come with disgrace, and their reputations are brightened, and do you marvel that things in Wall street are very interesting just now in the face of this rough calculation, which is approximately true?

THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA has accidentally discovered how to get rid of sunburn flesh. The fear of assassination has reduced her almost to a skeleton. It is natural that she should think the remedy worse than the disease.

THE LONDON CHRONICLE says that the revelations made during the Stanley controversy with Bartelotti's friends press deeper and deeper the burning brand of disgrace on the name and fame of England.

One day's work of the kindly, cultured, Wayne Emin, though it may excite the derision of Stanley and his Prussian band of Fall Mall "Johnnies," is of more benefit to humanity than a decade of work of Stanley's expeditions. In the days when British officers were gentlemen such work as Jameson's mercenaries could hardly have been done so quickly as to prevent them from literally hand in defense of a girl that had been bought to be tortured and torn to pieces. Jameson has disgraced his country in the eyes of the civilized world.

The London Star uses the following strong language:

These revelations throw a hell fire dash on the opening up of the dark continent. This business of which Jameson is the star, has stemmed the torrent of contempt which has been cast on Stanley and will prevent its repetition on any future occasion.

It is becoming pretty certain that the upshot of this controversy will be the appointment of a royal commission or some such body to inquire into the whole of the circumstances connected with the

inception and execution of the expedition for the relief of Emin Pasha. People are getting disgusted with prolonged personal controversies, and want to have the facts brought to light in a manner which will convince the world that the truth has been told.

It is too early to pass final judgment, but it is now of the highest importance that all the facts should come out. Already it is proposed to bring the matter before parliament and have a committee of investigation appointed. Perhaps this would be the fairest and most satisfactory way of bringing out the inside history of the most famous African expedition of this day and generation.

GIFTS AND LOTTERIES.

The federal anti-lottery law continues to perplex and offend business men.

Only a few weeks ago it was suggested that the guessing advertisements in newspapers were in violation of the law, but a prompt opinion from the attorney general declared them up.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens

that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

Just as present the retail grocers of Philadelphia are stirred up over the report that they will be prohibited from giving glassware with their tea, coffee, baking powder, etc., to their customers.

It is actually feared by intelligent citizens that such gifts are illegal under the lottery law. And yet it seems to be unreasonable. A straight gift, in no way left to chance or lot, cannot under any just and sensible construction of the law be held to be unlawful.

CHRISTIAN WOMEN,

WHO HAVE MADE THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS.

Present to the Public the Second Annual Report of Their Work—A Very Interesting Story.

The beginning of November, 1890, closed the second year of the organization known as the "Home for the Friendless."

Commencing in November, 1888, with a membership of less than thirty, at the end of the first year the society numbered 105; now increased to almost 200 of the most active, energetic and charitable women of Atlanta.

The character, aims and objects of the society have become too well known to require rehearsing now.

This, the second annual report will, therefore, be confined to a brief and comprehensive statement of what has been accomplished during the past year by the loyal-hearted women, who have devoted themselves to the cause.

It is well to note that no feature of the original work has been dropped or neglected, but it has, on the contrary, been increased and improved upon.

THE ORGANIZATION.

Following is a brief history of the organization for the past year. At the annual meeting, held November 7, 1889, the following officers were elected:

Mrs. L. B. Nelson, president; Mrs. A. V. Gude, first vice president; Mrs. M. B. Barnes, second vice president; Mrs. E. P. McBurney, treasurer; Mrs. H. Krouse, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. P. Averill, recording secretary.

Board of Managers—Mrs. A. V. Gude, chairman; Mrs. C. A. Collins, Mrs. T. S. Elching, Mrs. J. R. Hodge, Mrs. W. R. Hammon.

Financial Committee—Mrs. E. Rawson, chairman; Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Chaney, Mrs. Elsas.

Nursery Committee—Mrs. F. P. Westmoreland, chairman.

Investigating Committee—Mrs. J. M. Beath, chairman.

Employment Committee—Mrs. R. A. Montooth, chairman.

Clothing Committee—Mrs. M. R. Berry, chairman.

House Committee—Mrs. A. B. Andrews, chairman.

These officers have continued through the year, with the following exceptions:

Mrs. Hodge, of managing board, resigned on account of leaving the city, and was succeeded by Mrs. Judge Jackson.

Mrs. Rawson, chairman of finance, resigned in February; succeeded by Mrs. Joseph Hirsch.

Mrs. Westmoreland, chairman nursery committee, resigned; succeeded by Mrs. Hoke Smith.

Mrs. Rawson was elected to assist Mrs. Berry on the clothing committee.

In April Mrs. Montooth resigned as chairman employment committee, and the work was continued by all the active members.

The officers have held their regular meetings on Thursday of each week at the home. These have been supplemented by the meetings of the members, held on the first Thursday of each month, in the parlor of the Young Men's Library. Thus the members who have not been actively engaged in the work, have had the opportunity of learning what has been accomplished, a monthly report having been presented by the various officers at each of these meetings.

The matron, Mrs. M. A. Davis, owing to ill-health, resigned in the latter part of January, and was succeeded by Miss Napier of Millidgeville. She soon resigned and Mrs. Hall, of Atlanta, filled the arduous and responsible position until the services of Mrs. Young, of Douglasville, Ga., were secured.

SECURING A HOME.

Early last winter it became apparent that more desirable and commodious quarters should be secured as speedily as possible. The building used temporarily at a home, 153 Mangum street, was found to be not only inconvenient, and in other ways unsuited for the purpose, but much too small to accommodate the steadily increasing number of friendless little ones who came pleading for admission.

An earnest and untiring effort was made by the committee appointed for the purpose, aided by several real estate agents, to secure desirable quarters, but without avail. Under Providence this apparent misfortune bids fair to result in the possession of a home of their own, commodious and in every way eminently suited, with all the modern appliances for health and comfort, with ample grounds and pleasant surroundings—such, in fact, as will render the "Home for the Friendless" a home not only in name, but in all that this sweetest of words implies and in seemingly insurmountable difficulties which presented themselves served but to nerve the energetic members to still greater effort.

On April 17th last a special meeting was held in the parlor of the Young Men's Christian Association. Several of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta met with the ladies at this time and discussed the advisability of at once taking steps to build a permanent home, and right nobly did they sustain the enterprise. After due deliberation it was decided that \$10,000 should be raised to erect a building on the lot fronting 104 feet on the east side of Randolph street, running back 430 feet. One of Atlanta's noble-hearted citizens contributed \$1,500 toward its purchase. It is well elevated, commanding an extensive view of the surrounding country, and conveniently accessible to the electric and gas lines. Construction papers were placed in the hands of a large number of ladies, and the faithfulness with which they performed their duty is indicated by the fact that, in a short time, they reported over their lists the sum of \$8,343.75; \$2,000 was paid in the last meeting, \$6,943.75. Added to the above is \$3,000, coming from the Industrial Union.

Plans have been prepared by W. W. Goodrich, architect, who kindly donated his services, and submitted to the committee on plans, who have the matter in charge. The estimated cost of the building is from \$12,000 to \$13,000.

Several public-spirited men have signified their intention to help the society when help is needed, so it is anticipated that the next annual meeting will find the society comfortably installed under its own roof.

The following gentlemen are the board of trustees in charge of the building fund:

Messrs. L. B. Nelson, Hoke Smith, R. B. Ridley, C. A. Collier, Joseph Hirsch, A. V. Gude.

UNION WITH THE INDUSTRIAL UNION.

On June 5, 1890, there came to us a committee from the Industrial Union submitting resolutions from their association, suggesting plans for our second home.

The result of the consolidation of the two organizations, in the consolidation of their resources, the effect of which has been the strength and both the enhancing the usefulness of each. This union has already resulted in the formation of an industrial school at No. 370 Wheat street, in which reading, writing, arithmetic and sewing are taught. The learned pupils are enrolled, and the proprietors are fair that the school will be fitted out in its capacity soon. This school is expected to be temporary in its organization, only lasting until the new school is built, in which a thoroughly equipped industrial department is to be established, and for which the Industrial Union has pledged the sum of \$3,000.

RESCUE OF ORPHANS.

In connection with the record of the inmates of the home, it must be remembered that we have cared for several who have not found shelter with us. In accordance with an established rule, we have at twice a year, from parties adopting children from the home. These little ones still remain in our care under our supervision, and we hold ourselves responsible for their welfare, also of those

when we have placed at institutes, hospitals and training schools.

The following is a summarized record for the past year:

Received as inmates, 148.

Died, 123.

Left the home, November 1st, 22.

Number of children adopted into good families from the home, 13.

Number of young girls sent to training schools, 4.

Number of children sent to public schools, 14.

One homeless, crippled and motherless girl sent to Philadelphia Presbyterian hospital.

One crippled child placed in the Laura Franklin Institute, of New York city.

One girl has been trained at the King's Daughters' hospital of Atlanta.

Desirable situations have been found for every applicant who has come to us, and for those who came to the home for temporary shelter—it is about seventy-five. In the connection, we desire to be generally known that

We have always on file a list of desirable places to be filled.

CHEERING MESSAGES.

This, in brief, is a history of the organization for the past year. At the annual meeting, held November 7, 1889, the following officers were elected:

Mrs. L. B. Nelson, president; Mrs. A. V. Gude, first vice president; Mrs. M. B. Barnes, second vice president; Mrs. E. P. McBurney, treasurer; Mrs. H. Krouse, corresponding secretary; Mrs. J. P. Averill, recording secretary.

Board of Managers—Mrs. A. V. Gude, chairman; Mrs. C. A. Collins, Mrs. T. S. Elching, Mrs. J. R. Hodge, Mrs. W. R. Hammon.

Financial Committee—Mrs. E. Rawson, chairman; Mrs. Barnes, Mrs. Hammond, Mrs. Chaney, Mrs. Elsas.

Nursery Committee—Mrs. F. P. Westmoreland, chairman.

Investigating Committee—Mrs. J. M. Beath, chairman.

Employment Committee—Mrs. R. A. Montooth, chairman.

Clothing Committee—Mrs. M. R. Berry, chairman.

House Committee—Mrs. A. B. Andrews, chairman.

These officers have continued through the year, with the following exceptions:

Mrs. Hodge, of managing board, resigned on account of leaving the city, and was succeeded by Mrs. Judge Jackson.

Mrs. Rawson, chairman of finance, resigned in February; succeeded by Mrs. Joseph Hirsch.

Mrs. Westmoreland, chairman nursery committee, resigned; succeeded by Mrs. Hoke Smith.

Mrs. Rawson was elected to assist Mrs. Berry on the clothing committee.

In April Mrs. Montooth resigned as chairman employment committee, and the work was continued by all the active members.

The officers have held their regular meetings on Thursday of each week at the home. These have been supplemented by the meetings of the members, held on the first Thursday of each month, in the parlor of the Young Men's Library. Thus the members who have not been actively engaged in the work, have had the opportunity of learning what has been accomplished, a monthly report having been presented by the various officers at each of these meetings.

The interest exhibited by the young people of Atlanta in the aims and objects of our association, is a very encouraging feature.

This is the admiration that when we are compelled to let aside our work with those who are young, capable and well disciplined, ready to continue it. From the "Young People's" Missionary Society of one of our large churches comes a check for \$25 with the words: "To be used for the Home for the Friendless."

One of the King's Daughters' hands, composed of young misses, propose to clothe one child and they have already done much to assist in the way of sewing, soliciting and making clothing. Another society of young misses has organized expressly to sew for the children of the home.

Two little boys have asked the privilege of providing entirely for some baby in the home. These are indications of the growing spirit of genuine charity among the youth of Atlanta.

HOW THE HOME IS MAINTAINED.

For its maintenance, from day to day, the home depends upon a mainly appropriation from the city, amounting now to \$1,000 per month, dues of 25 cents, and to the contributions of money, clothing, provisions, etc., from the charitable people of the city. In addition to this we have added to our treasury this year, by giving four entertainments:

A reception on January 1st, at Mrs. C. A. Collier's, netting \$75.00.

A Martha Washington reception at Mrs. Baylor Stewart's, \$38.00.

"Ben Hur" entertainment at DeGrove's opera house, \$120.85.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

The city contribution, \$75.

A County Electric Street Railroad, \$100.

The donations have been large. It would be gratifying to us to mention each, and thus make public acknowledgment, but it is impossible.

We feel justified, however, in making special mention of our weekly and monthly donations, on which contributions have largely depended.

To Son.

from parent to child.

THE CITY COUNCIL.

CONVENES IN ITS REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY SESSION.

And for the First Time in a Year Secures an Adjournment Before Dark—What Was Done.

Ind. says: "Justice and the worked little about me of aggravated Scroobulldom. It attacked my lungs. My throat had to subside on liquid at once, and am now

blood of the poison

CFC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

The general council lost no time in its work yesterday and adjourned before dark for the first time this year.

Very little talking was indulged in.

And, as a consequence, lots of work was done.

Every member was present except Mr. Haas and Mr. Woodward of the board of aldermen, and Mr. Kinion and Mr. McLendon of the corporation council.

Mr. John Milledge, president of the Ladies' Memorial Association, presented a request for the annual annual appropriation of \$200 by the city to the association.

The petition was referred.

The Atlanta, West End and Westview Street Railway Company asked permission to construct an electric car line, giving this as the route:

Beginning at the corner of Alabama and Broad streets, running along Alabama to Forsyth street, then along Forsyth to West Peachtree street, then along Peachtree to Thompson street, then along Thompson street to the corner along Nelson street to Chapel street, then along Chapel street to the beyond Leonard street, then along Peters street to the city limits.

Petitioners are engaged at Chapel street in Talmat street, along Talmat to West Hunter, along West Hunter to dry creek.

The paper was referred to the committee on electrical construction.

"I have a lease of a house," said Mr. Hirsch, "Mrs. Schindler paid \$20 of the assessment for her sewer to Mr. Fulton, and when she wanted to pay the remaining \$70 the marshal would not take it. So her property had been advertised for sale. This resolution covers the case."

The resolution was referred to the claims committee.

"The claims of A. F. Chisholm against the city for the value of some gaming appliances destroyed by the chief of police," said Mr. Hulsey, "is in arrears. The property was destroyed by Chief Connolly and Captain English, chairman of the board of police commissioners, several years ago. It was done to break up gaming in Atlanta. The suit was filed against Chisholm, James W. English and A. F. Connolly, as chief of police and chairman of English, for the return of money paid as tuition for his daughter at the girl's high school.

Of W. G. Day for a retail liquor license at 1319 Decatur street.

Of the Atlanta City Brewing Company for a building permit at the corner of Courtland and Harris street.

Of Thomas Dobs for free license to peddle.

Of L. Kinsell for permission to run a flying-jenny.

Of Gentry and others to lower a curb on Broad street.

Of W. E. Dobs to be relieved as a surety for W. B. Blount, at 121 West Peters street.

Of L. G. Davis for a building permit on Walton street.

Of W. B. Brown for a retail beer license at 314 Decatur street.

Of J. R. Swainright and others for street crossing corner West Peters and Castleberry street.

Of Atlanta Street Car Company to change the name of its franchise to Peters street.

Of Mrs. Julia A. Crissell, for relief from sewer assessments.

Of THE CONSTITUTION Publication Company to excavate under Alabama street.

Of Henry Spier, colored, for a wholesale liquor license on Peachtree street.

Of Samuel H. Askew for the return of money paid as tuition for his daughter at the girl's high school.

Resolved, That Mrs. H. Schindler pay the marshal \$70 for sewer assessments and that the marshal be relieved of same, and cancel the \$70, against her, as she has paid the balance to Mr. Fulton, the collector of street improvements.

The resolution was referred to the claims committee.

"The claims of A. F. Chisholm against the city for the value of some gaming appliances destroyed by the chief of police," said Mr. Hulsey, "is in arrears. The property was destroyed by Chief Connolly and Captain English, chairman of the board of police commissioners, several years ago. It was done to break up gaming in Atlanta. The suit was filed against Chisholm, James W. English and A. F. Connolly, as chief of police and chairman of English, for the return of money paid as tuition for his daughter at the girl's high school.

The resolution read:

That a check for \$200 be passed in favor of D. A. Hirsch, attorney for settlement of the verdict in the city court of Atlanta in case of A. F. Chisholm vs. James W. English and A. F. Connolly, as chief of police and chairman of English, for the return of money paid as tuition for his daughter at the girl's high school.

The resolution was referred to the claims committee.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. Bonds, Stocks and Money.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, November 17, 1890.

New York exchange selling at par.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

New Georgia 31s, 27 to 30 years, 102 1/2

New Georgia 31s, 33 to 40 years, 102 1/2

New Georgia 31s, due 1910, 118

Georgia 75, gold, 100 100 1/2

Georgia 75, 1866, 115

S. C. Brown, 105 105 1/2

South Carolina 5s, 105 105 1/2

Atlanta 8s, 1902, 124

Atlanta 8s, 1890, 104

Atlanta 7s, 1890, 113

Atlanta 6s, long date, 112

Atlanta 6s, short date, 105 1/2

Atlanta 45s, 100 105

Augusta 7s, long date, 115

Mobile 6s, 100 105

Colombia 11s, 115

Rome graded, 119

Waterworks 6s, 108

Rome 6s, 95

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta National, 35

Atlanta Trust Company, 35

Georgia Loan and Banking Co., 105

Merchants Bank, 150

Bank of the State of Georgia, 145

Georgia Trust, 145

Capital City, 125

Lovry Banking Company, 149

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co., 102

Atlanta Trust and Banking Co., 102

Southern Banking and Trust Co., 102

RAILROAD BONDS.

Georgia 6s, 1897, 104

Georgia 6s, 1910, 113

Georgia 6s, 1922, 115

Centers, 7s, 1883, 105 1/2

Charleston, Columbia and Augusta, 100

Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st, 120

Atlanta and Charlotte, income, 100

Atlanta and Charlotte, 2d, 105 1/2

Atlanta and Florida, 100

Georgia Pacific, 1st, 111

Georgia Pacific, 2d, 77

Central and Western, 100

Marietta and North Georgia, 102

Sav, Americus and Mont. 1st, 100

Rome and Carters, 100

Atlanta and West Point debtors, 100 1/2

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, November 17.—[Special]—

To-day, after having time to recover from the scare of Saturday, was much less active than for any day for the past two weeks, and the evident return of confidence caused a slow but material improvement in the market. The market, however, is not yet in a position to be considered, the fact that there was great irregularity and feverishness throughout the entire day. Two more failures were announced, both due to shrinkage in values, but they had slight effect, the failure of Gregory & Ballou serving to keep Missouri Pacific down behind the rest of the list, as was understood that that firm was heavily long of stocks.

Under the rule along was about all the business done, but they were all cleared away before noon, and later, when it became evident that no more failures were to be announced, buying assumed a more confident front, and the upward movement in values was accelerated.

To-day's developments show conclusively that the market has for a long time been largely overvalued, and that the price movements have been made by bears when a number of stocks called for could not be obtained in the market. The general opinion seems to be that it is now only a question of investors of getting stocks at present prices, as the feeling of insecurity has almost subsided and that a steady improvement may now be looked for on a sound basis. There was a return of the truth as regards to Barings and the recent fall of the stock of the Bank of England, would prevent any recurrence of a stamp in values in the future through forced liquidation.

The market this morning was very irregular at the opening, through lower prices from London and the effect of the improvement in feeling here, and while most stocks were fractionally changed, Burlington and Lackawanna were each up 1/2, and the New York and Rock Island and Rock Island were each up 1/2 cent. The market was a rule, from the first sales, but there was a further drop in Burlington, Lackawanna and Sugar, which, however, was soon checked, and those shares, as a rule, moved for the remainder of the day with the rest of the list. Much irregularity in movements was noticed, but there was no real panic, and the market was not apprehensive, and while the uncertainties of the market were present, room traders quiet and communication houses were not specially active, a diminution of the amount of business was the only unfavorable symptom, if such it may be called, and the demand for foreigners and shorts kept prices moving slowly but steadily in an upward direction. The market was centered in Lackawanna, after its drop there was a fall of 1/2 cent in the price touching 130. In the afternoon Northern Pacific was still very prominent and showed smaller fluctuations than other active stocks, but preferred touched 60. There were a few weak spots, and New Jersey Central were lower, but they had no apparent influence upon the market, and the rest of the list was fairly active and strong at about the best price of the day. Final gains are 2 per cent each in C. C. & St. Louis, and Rock Island; 1% each in Union Pacific, St. Paul, and Louisville and Nashville; 1% in Atchison; 1% each in Northern Pacific preferred and North American; 1% in Missouri Pacific and 1 per cent in Pacific Mall, with fractions gained in the rest of the list.

The stocks were up 100, 105, 110, 115, 120, 125, 130, 135, 140, 145, 150, 155, 160, 165, 170, 175, 180, 185, 190, 195, 200, 205, 210, 215, 220, 225, 230, 235, 240, 245, 250, 255, 260, 265, 270, 275, 280, 285, 290, 295, 300, 305, 310, 315, 320, 325, 330, 335, 340, 345, 350, 355, 360, 365, 370, 375, 380, 385, 390, 395, 400, 405, 410, 415, 420, 425, 430, 435, 440, 445, 450, 455, 460, 465, 470, 475, 480, 485, 490, 495, 500, 505, 510, 515, 520, 525, 530, 535, 540, 545, 550, 555, 560, 565, 570, 575, 580, 585, 590, 595, 600, 605, 610, 615, 620, 625, 630, 635, 640, 645, 650, 655, 660, 665, 670, 675, 680, 685, 690, 695, 700, 705, 710, 715, 720, 725, 730, 735, 740, 745, 750, 755, 760, 765, 770, 775, 780, 785, 790, 795, 800, 805, 810, 815, 820, 825, 830, 835, 840, 845, 850, 855, 860, 865, 870, 875, 880, 885, 890, 895, 900, 905, 910, 915, 920, 925, 930, 935, 940, 945, 950, 955, 960, 965, 970, 975, 980, 985, 990, 995, 1000, 1005, 1010, 1015, 1020, 1025, 1030, 1035, 1040, 1045, 1050, 1055, 1060, 1065, 1070, 1075, 1080, 1085, 1090, 1095, 1100, 1105, 1110, 1115, 1120, 1125, 1130, 1135, 1140, 1145, 1150, 1155, 1160, 1165, 1170, 1175, 1180, 1185, 1190, 1195, 1200, 1205, 1210, 1215, 1220, 1225, 1230, 1235, 1240, 1245, 1250, 1255, 1260, 1265, 1270, 1275, 1280, 1285, 1290, 1295, 1300, 1305, 1310, 1315, 1320, 1325, 1330, 1335, 1340, 1345, 1350, 1355, 1360, 1365, 1370, 1375, 1380, 1385, 1390, 1395, 1400, 1405, 1410, 1415, 1420, 1425, 1430, 1435, 1440, 1445, 1450, 1455, 1460, 1465, 1470, 1475, 1480, 1485, 1490, 1495, 1500, 1505, 1510, 1515, 1520, 1525, 1530, 1535, 1540, 1545, 1550, 1555, 1560, 1565, 1570, 1575, 1580, 1585, 1590, 1595, 1600, 1605, 1610, 1615, 1620, 1625, 1630, 1635, 1640, 1645, 1650, 1655, 1660, 1665, 1670, 1675, 1680, 1685, 1690, 1695, 1700, 1705, 1710, 1715, 1720, 1725, 1730, 1735, 1740, 1745, 1750, 1755, 1760, 1765, 1770, 1775, 1780, 1785, 1790, 1795, 1800, 1805, 1810, 1815, 1820, 1825, 1830, 1835, 1840, 1845, 1850, 1855, 1860, 1865, 1870, 1875, 1880, 1885, 1890, 1895, 1900, 1905, 1910, 1915, 1920, 1925, 1930, 1935, 1940, 1945, 1950, 1955, 1960, 1965, 1970, 1975, 1980, 1985, 1990, 1995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775, 2780, 2785, 2790, 2795, 2800, 2805, 2810, 2815, 2820, 2825, 2830, 2835, 2840, 2845, 2850, 2855, 2860, 2865, 2870, 2875, 2880, 2885, 2890, 2895, 2900, 2905, 2910, 2915, 2920, 2925, 2930, 2935, 2940, 2945, 2950, 2955, 2960, 2965, 2970, 2975, 2980, 2985, 2990, 2995, 2000, 2005, 2010, 2015, 2020, 2025, 2030, 2035, 2040, 2045, 2050, 2055, 2060, 2065, 2070, 2075, 2080, 2085, 2090, 2095, 2100, 2105, 2110, 2115, 2120, 2125, 2130, 2135, 2140, 2145, 2150, 2155, 2160, 2165, 2170, 2175, 2180, 2185, 2190, 2195, 2200, 2205, 2210, 2215, 2220, 2225, 2230, 2235, 2240, 2245, 2250, 2255, 2260, 2265, 2270, 2275, 2280, 2285, 2290, 2295, 2300, 2305, 2310, 2315, 2320, 2325, 2330, 2335, 2340, 2345, 2350, 2355, 2360, 2365, 2370, 2375, 2380, 2385, 2390, 2395, 2400, 2405, 2410, 2415, 2420, 2425, 2430, 2435, 2440, 2445, 2450, 2455, 2460, 2465, 2470, 2475, 2480, 2485, 2490, 2495, 2500, 2505, 2510, 2515, 2520, 2525, 2530, 2535, 2540, 2545, 2550, 2555, 2560, 2565, 2570, 2575, 2580, 2585, 2590, 2595, 2600, 2605, 2610, 2615, 2620, 2625, 2630, 2635, 2640, 2645, 2650, 2655, 2660, 2665, 2670, 2675, 2680, 2685, 2690, 2695, 2700, 2705, 2710, 2715, 2720, 2725, 2730, 2735, 2740, 2745, 2750, 2755, 2760, 2765, 2770, 2775,

WATCHES!

We invite an inspection of the most attractive line in the south.

FREEMAN & CRANKHAW.

top col Sp
OPIUM
Atlanta, Ga. Office 101½ Whitehall St.

THIS WEEK

we will sell Heart Charms, Heart Lockets, Heart Rings, Heart Pins, and Heart Pendants at greatly reduced prices. MAIER & BERKELE, Jewelers, 93 Whitehall street.



FAULKNER, BELLAM & MOORE,
Scientific Opticians.
Have a thoroughly equipped factory, with all the latest machinery direct from Paris, France, for the manufacture of eye-glasses. Visitors are invited to call and be shown a pair of these celebrated glasses. Office and factory, Old City building, opposite Postoffice.

KEMPTON, DELKIN & CO

REAL ESTATE AGENTS.

No. 6 East Alabama Street.

\$8,000 INMAN PARK! CORNER LOT.

\$10,000 for 10-acre tract of suburban property, between two dummy lines. A bargain.

\$3,500, West End! 10-r residence. Large lot.

Very desirable.

\$10,000 for 14 acres lying on both sides of Ponce de Leon, in the new 3-r road. A bargain.

\$2,500 for renting property having 17 per cent.

\$1,300, Decatur st. business lot. A nice place for a store.

\$7,000 for a West Peachtree residence, on corner lot.

\$2,250 will buy a 4-r St. residence, on corner lot.

\$600 for a beautiful Fraser St. lot, 40x100.

\$8,000 for a large Co. St. residence, corner lot.

\$150 a front foot for desirable Petersert property.

\$1,800 for a new 4-r residence on Nelson St. Near in \$1,650 for 100x150 in fine renting section.

\$1,500 for a very comfortable North Atlanta residence.

\$3,000 for a Hunter St. residence, on large lot.

WANTED.

Good property, vacant or improved, for customers. If you have anything to sell, call and list it with us.

RENT. RENT. RENT!

Bring in any good houses you want rented. We have tenants for them.

Conveyances always on hand to show property.

Kempton, Delkin & Co.,
6 EAST ALABAMA STREET.

J. A. SCOTT. ISAAC LIEBMAN.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN,

Real Estate and Renting Agents.

20 Peachtree St. Telephone 1075.

\$50,000 gets from fine brick and two frame houses on the main streets, with room for 25% easily, and are always occupied. Just think of such an investment.

\$4,000 gets a comfortable 6-room house on nearly an acre, in the new 3-r road, between the Georgia railroad and the street; splendid location for manufacturing sites.

\$2,500 gets 100x175 North avenue, running back to another avenue.

\$2,000 for 275x148 on Roach street, running back to Battle street; nice, good, tidy; terms very easy.

\$8,000 for a new 4-r house, 100x140, Longley avenue; one-half cash, balance \$10 per month.

\$3,000 for 80x300 on Peters street.

\$2,500 for 50x200, on Washington street; \$800 cash.

\$600 for a lovely 5-acre grove, fronting Georgia railroad, with a 2-room house, nice spring; at Clinton, 100x140.

\$1,100 for a new 4-r room house, lot 120x140, on Longley avenue; easy terms.

We have places that can be bought with small cash payments, and so much a month thereafter.

Business men coming to see us, we will be interested.

Conveyances always handy to show you property.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree street.

Goldsmith-Real Estate
30 SOUTH BROAD ST.

\$25—Cash will buy 2 lots, 60x100 in, growing part of city.

\$500—A fine 3-r room house, one block of electric level and lot 100 feet of Decatur dummy line opposite Inman Park. Will make nice.

\$1,500—Will buy a 6-room house, in popular part of the city and new business streets.

\$1,000—Residence on new Boulevard, 100x140, on corner lot, with elegant rooms and around it. Here is an opportunity for a fine home lot.

\$1,000—Lovely piece of ground 160x100, on Love street.

\$2,500 for 5-room house on nice lot, West Fair street.

\$800 for nice 3-room house, on corner lot 48x110, on Jackson street; corner lot.

\$1,000 for 3-room house on lot 60x100, on Grove street.

\$500 for a 4-room house on corner lot, 50x100, Spring street; easy terms.

\$1,100 for a new 3-r room house, lot 120x140, on Longley avenue; easy terms.

We have places that can be bought with small cash payments, and so much a month thereafter.

Business men coming to see us, we will be interested.

Conveyances always handy to show you property.

SCOTT & LIEBMAN, 20 Peachtree street.

Perfect Goods, Bottom Prices

LIBERAL TERMS

SOUTHERN PRINTERS' SUPPLY CO.

32 W. Alabama St., Atlanta, Ga.

We sell the Constitution, and refer to them.

HOW BURKE FARES.

A TRAVELER FROM HONDURAS TELLS ABOUT THE EX-LOUISIANAN.

His Gold-Mining Scheme a Failure, but He Is Still Prospecting for Minerals—The Ex-Treasurer Not Well.

NEW ORLEANS, November 17.—D. H. Bentley, an extensive mine owner of Spanish Honduras, has arrived in this city, and is seen by your correspondent this evening. He says there has been an unquiet feeling for eighteen months or two years back on account of Bogran's liberal policy toward Americans. Bogran not only appointed them to many positions of importance and trust, but also granted them liberal possessions, believing in attracting capital, developing the resources of the country, and increasing its revenue. Sanchez was at one time Bogran's secretary of war, and has held other leading positions. He is a good man, but represents the element that is least progressive.

Mr. Bentley is of the opinion that Bogran will eventually triumph. The country is hardly well equipped for war. There are arms and ammunition enough, but not the men to handle them. The natives are not good soldiers. There is not enough money to pay soldiers. The soldiers generally have to feed themselves out of the scant pay they get. Luckily they live on very little. The advantage of money is on the side of the WARY ENGLISH EXPERTS.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining experiences have not been successful so far. He expected to obtain a great deal of gold from the Guayapa and Jalan rivers, and spent a great deal of money in washing the sand of the river beds. He had nearly 500 men working at one time, and must have spent \$200,000 at least in his experiments.

Major Burke's mining